FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Application # ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Region Year Number

Tonnage this application only……: _____

Total tonnage of packaged applications: _____

For packaged applications: Application _____ of _____

Date Received: _____

Fee Amount: _____

Check # _____

WILDFIRE

Burning Permit Application – Long Form

Burn Permit Application Instructions

1. Use this application if you are requesting a permit to burn:
   - piled forest material generated from an area that is **greater than ten acres in size**, or
   - you plan to conduct a "Broadcast" or "Understory" burn (*Burn Plan may be required*)
2. **SAVE** the form to your computer before you begin to fill out the application.
3. Fill out the application completely (if completing by hand, must be printed legibly using blue or black ink)
4. Sign and date the application.
5. Mail the following to your DNR Region Office:
   - Application
   - Map (See Appendix A)
   - Applicable permit tonnage calculation sheet (See Appendix B and C)
   - Fee – permit fees are refundable only if DNR determines that the proposed burning will not be permitted
6. Make check payable to: Department of Natural Resources
7. Application must be filled out completely and correctly and submitted with **all** attachments as outlined in #5 above before DNR will evaluate the application or issue a permit.

Section 1 – Landowner and Agent Information

1.1 Landowner: _____ Primary Phone: _____

Mailing Address: _____ Alternate Phone: _____

Street or P O Box

_____ _____ _____

City State Zip code

Email: _____

1.2 Landowner Agent: _____ (if applicable)

Mailing Address: _____ Primary Phone: _____

Street or P O Box Alternate Phone: _____

_____ _____ _____

City State Zip code

Email: _____

1.3 Mail burn permit to: Landowner ☐ or Landowner Agent ☐ (select only one)

Section 2 – Burn Location

2.1 Provide the legal description by ¼, ¼, Section, Township, and Range that most closely represents the location of the property where the forest material is being removed and burned. If the burn area is large provide the legal description that best represents the center of the burn area. (You can often find this on your Statutory Warranty Deed, Property Tax Statement or by contacting the County Assessor's Office.)

Select one: NE1/4, SE1/4, SW 1/4, NW1/4 of the Select one: NE1/4, SE1/4, SW 1/4, NW1/4 of Section _____ , Township _____ , Range _____ East? ☐ West? ☐

2.2 Street Address. The street address should represent the property where the forest material is being removed and burned. If there is not a street address for the property provide the latitude and longitude in Section 2.3 below:

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

2.3 Latitude/Longitude in decimal degrees (i.e. 47.620534, -122.349306). Latitude/longitude is required when there is not a street address for the burn location. If the burn area is large, the latitude/longitude should be provided for the approximate center of the burn area:

Latitude _____ (i.e. 47.620534) Longitude _____ (i.e. -122.349306)

There are several acceptable ways to obtain the latitude and longitude including:

- Google Maps (See Appendix A for directions on using Google Maps to determine latitude and longitude)
- Google Earth
- GPS unit (NAD 83 datum)

2.4 County: _____ (county where burning will occur)

2.5 Local Fire Department or Fire District Name: _____

2.6 Provide driving directions to the burn location from the nearest primary road, highway, or state route (895 characters):

2.7 What is the distance and direction to the nearest structure not owned by the landowner?

Distance: _____ Direction: Select Direction _____

2.8 What is the distance and direction to the nearest public roadway?

Distance: _____ Direction: Select Direction _____

Section 3 – Burn Site Information

3.1 Unit Name: _____ (optional)

3.2 Burn Type: ☐ Pile (piled activity fuels) ☐ Broadcast (non-piled activity fuels) ☐ Natural (underburn)

- Activity Fuels = created as a result of human activity
- Natural Fuels = found "as is" in nature

3.3 Burn Acres: _____ (round up to nearest whole acre)

- For Pile Burns = the area piled forest material is accumulated from
- For Underburns = the area to be burned black

3.4 Forest Practice Permit No: _____ (if material to be burned was generated from a permitted forest practice)

3.5 On what day(s) of the week do you plan to burn?

☐ Monday through Thursday ☐ Friday through Sunday

3.6 Do you plan to burn during the closed season (April 15 through October 15)?

◯ Yes ◯ No

3.7a Check all that apply to the proposed burn:

☐ Burn is within 500 feet of one or more residences which are not owned by the landowner of the property where the proposed burn will occur Distance Select Direction

☐ Burn is within 500 feet of other buildings or structures which are not owned by the landowner of the property where the proposed burn will occur Distance Select Direction

☐ Burn is within 100 feet of a state or federal highway, county road or railroad, or other public road Select Direction

☐ Burn is within 500 feet of a public campground, school grounds, or other areas of frequent concentrated public use Distance Select Direction

☐ Piles are composed of predominately ponderosa pine planned for burning between January and June to prevent bark beetle outbreaks AND other debris disposal alternatives are not available

☐ Will you wait until wet conditions or snow are present before burning?

3.7b How many pile do you plan to burn at one time? _____ # Hand piles _____ # Machine piles

3.7c Do you have equipment on site capable of fire line construction or for assistance in extinguishing burning/smoldering piles? ◯ No ◯ Yes

Do you have access to equipment that is capable of fire line construction or for assistance in extinguishing burning/smoldering piles that is off site? ◯ No ◯ Yes

What is the time it would take to get the equipment to the site? Estimated Time of Arrival

If yes to equipment (either on site or off site) check type: ☐ Dozer ☐ Backhoe ☐ Excavator ☐ Other

If other, describe: _____

3.7d Do you have water available on site to extinguish burning/smoldering piles? ◯ Yes ◯ No

If yes check type: ☐ Charged hose ☐ Pump trailer with hose ☐ Other

If other, describe: _____

3.7e How many people will be on site when burning? _____

Section 4 – Tonnage Calculation and Fee Determination for Pile Burns (Attach calculations to application)

Fill out this section ONLY if you selected "Pile" as the burn type in Section 3.2 above.

4.1 Total number of burn piles (all sizes): _____

4.2 Use the Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator to calculate the tonnage of the forest material to be burned (see Appendix B for directions on use of calculator).

Total of Consumed Fuel (tons) of all pile groups: _____ (round up to nearest whole ton)

4.3 Permit Fee: _____ (leave blank if fee is based on multiple applications as noted in Appendix E)

Determine the permit fee from Appendix E based on the Total of Consumed Fuel (tons) of all pile groups from Section 4.2 (see note in Appendix E for fee options if submitting multiple applications).

Section 5 – Fuels Information (Only fill out 5.7 and 5.8 for broadcast or natural burning)

5.1 Select the primary forest/fuel type that the piles were harvested from or where broadcast/natural burning will occur. Select only one from the drop down menu for your area. See Appendix D for detailed descriptions.

Western Washington Forest Types: Drop down menu

Eastern Washington Forest Types: Drop down menu

5.2 Ignition method: ☐ Aerial ☐ Hand _____ Other (list method)

5.3 Elevation (ft.) _____

5.4 Slope: _____ (average percent slope of unit)

5.5 Harvest Date: _____ (month and year unit was harvested, e.g. 03/2009)

- If unit was harvested over an extended period of time, enter date when the unit was 70 percent cut. Leave blank if natural fuels (i.e. not harvested)

5.6 Snow off date: _____ (month and year snow melted off unit, e.g. 03/2009) ▪ Leave blank if ŏzyŇů ǿłŀă yƵů ŎƵØŜŇŜŘ ǿŀúK ăyƵǿ flŀăú ǿŀyŕûŜŇ

5.7 Refer to Appendix C "Broadcast/Underburn – Permit Tonnage Calculation" to determine Gross Fuel Loadings in tons per acre and Consumed Tons for the proposed burn unit. If your burn includes landing piles, use the "Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator" to calculate the tonnage of the landing piles separately (see Appendix B for directions on use of calculator). Provide the following tonnage information:

A. Broadcast/Natural estimated gross fuel loading:

Diameter of Fuel (inches)	Tons/Acre (0.1 or greater)
Sound and Rotten 0.00 – 0.26	
0.26 – 1.00	
1.00 – 3.00	
Sound 3.01 – 9.00	
9.01 – 20.00	
20.00 plus	

> 3 inch rotten fuel (tons/acre) _____

Litter depth (inches) _____

Duff depth (inches) _____

Shrubs (tons/acre) _____

Grass/Herb (tons/acre) _____

Duff type (select one)

- Select One Only
- Black (Litter Type)
- Red (Rotten Log Type)
- Moss/Lichen

Total tons per Acre (sum of tonnages including > 3 inch rotten fuel, shrub, grass/herb): 0.0 (auto calculated field)

B. Enter the "consumed tonnage" for the broadcast or natural burn calculated by Wildfire Division (see Appendix C*).

Consumed Tons: _____

C. Will landing piles be burned? ◯ Yes ◯ No

If yes, calculate the tonnage of the landing piles using the "Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator" (see Appendix B for directions on use of calculator)

Total number of landing piles: _____

Total of Consumed Fuel (tons) of all landing pile groups: _____

D. Total permit tonnage: 0 (auto calculated field)

- Consumed Tons from Section 5.7.B plus Total of Consumed Fuel (tons) of all landing pile groups from Section 5.7.C

5.8 Permit Fee: _____ (leave blank if fee is based on multiple applications as noted in Appendix E)

Determine the permit fee from Appendix E based on the total permit tonnage from Section 5.7.D above (see note in Appendix E for fee options if submitting multiple applications).

Broadcast and Natural Prescribed Burning May Require a Burn Plan for Permit Issuance

Section 6 - Certification and Signature

Permit applicants are required to follow and obey all applicable provisions of Chapter 76.04 RCW (Forest Protection), Chapter 70.94 RCW (Washington Clean Air Act), Chapter 332-24 WAC (Forest Protection), and the Smoke Management Plan in effect at the time of burning.

I certify that:

- If granted a permit, I agree to comply with Chapter 76.04 RCW (Forest Protection), Chapter 70.94 RCW (Washington Clean Air Act), Chapter 332-24 WAC (Forest Protection), the Smoke Management Plan in effect at the time of burning, and the conditions contained in the permit;
- The information provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge;
- I believe the proposed burning is reasonably necessary, and that no practical alternative exists;
- I grant the Department of Natural Resources, or its representative, access to all acreage listed on any burning permit application I submit or on any burning permit I am issued, including private roads or access ways under my control needed to access the listed acreage for the purpose of investigating conditions specific to the burning permit or application;
- If applying as the landowner's agent, I have landowner written approval to conduct the burning requested in this application.

To the extent reasonable and consistent with carrying out the duties of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) burning permitting program, you will be notified and given the option to accompany DNR, or its duly authorized representatives, when accessing your property.

Signature of Landowner/Landowner Agent _____ Date _____

Mail the application with permit fee to your local DNR Region Office (see Appendix F).

What Happens Next?

DNR will evaluate your application and may contact you to clarify application responses, obtain additional information and/or to schedule a site visit. Upon approval of the application, DNR will mail a permit to you for signature or you can schedule an office visit to obtain your permit.

Refund Policy

Permit fees are refundable only if DNR does not issue a permit.

Have Questions or Need Help?

Contact your local DNR Region Office (see Appendix F).

Appendix A

Directions for Using Google Maps to Determine Latitude and Longitude

1. Access Google Maps from your web browser (**www.maps.google.com**)
2. Locate your property by utilizing the "pan" and "zoom" control. You may find the "Satellite" view easier to use in locating your property especially if the property is rural. The "Satellite" view is accessed by clicking the "Satellite" icon in the top right corner of the map.
3. When you have located the property where your burn is proposed:
   - Place your mouse cursor over the approximate center of the burn area
   - Right click your mouse
   - Select "What's here?" from the popup menu
   - A green arrow will appear. Move your mouse cursor over the green arrow to display the Latitude and Longitude
     - The positive number on the left is the latitude in decimal degrees
     - The negative number on the right is the longitude in decimal degrees
   - Record the Latitude and Longitude on the burn application

Map *Required for Permit Issuance (No Map = No Permit)

Submit a map of the proposed burn unit/area with the application. If you are burning material from a permitted DNR forest practice, the Forest Practice Activity map may be used. The map must, at a minimum, clearly show the following:

- Burn unit boundaries
- Roads
- Numbered pile locations and pile dimension
- If a broadcast or understory burn, identify the proposed burn acres
- Legal description

Appendix B
Pile Burns – Permit Tonnage Calculation

To calculate permit tonnage for pile burns use the "Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator" (**www.depts.washington.edu/nwfire/piles/**) developed by the Fire and Environmental Research Applications Team, Pacific Wildland Fire Sciences Laboratory, USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station.

Pile Calculator Directions for Hand Piles

1. Open the "Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator from your web browser" (see web address above).
2. ***Add Pile Group of Pile Type:*** Select "Hand"
3. ***Pile group name:*** Enter a name for the pile or pile group to be calculated. Pile groups represent one or more piles of the same shape and size. If the proposed burn has a variety of pile shapes and sizes, then a pile group will be created and consumed tonnage calculated for each pile group.
4. ***Number of piles:*** Enter the number of piles in the pile group.
5. ***Pile shape:*** Select the representative pile shape for the pile group. A diagram of the pile shape can be viewed by selecting the pile shape. NOTE: pile shapes are most commonly either paraboloid or half ellipsoid.
6. ***Pile dimensions (ft):*** Enter the pile dimensions in feet for the selected pile shape. Dimensions that are grayed-out are not required for the selected pile shape. Dimension correspond to the pile shape diagram and are defined as:

W1 = Width one in feet	W2 = Width two in feet
H1 = Height one in feet	H2 = Height two in feet
L1 = Length one in feet	L2 = Length two in feet

7. ***Pile Composition:*** From the drop down menu select either conifer or shrub/hardwood, whichever comprises the majority of the pile volume.
8. ***Consumption:*** Enter 85. This represents the percentage of the pile that will be consumed when burned.
9. Click on the ***Add pile group*** button located at the bottom left of the calculator. A ***Pile Group Data*** table will appear at the bottom of the calculator showing the information entered for the pile group.
10. Repeat steps 2-9 for additional pile groups.
11. When all pile groups for the planned burn have been added, click on the ***Done/run calculator*** button located at the bottom left of the ***Pile Group Data*** table. A new screen will appear containing the ***Pile Group Data*** and a ***Pile Group Results*** table.
12. Enter the total of ***Consumed Fuels (tons)*** from the ***Pile Group Results*** table in Section 4.2 of the application.
13. Print the ***Pile Group Data*** and ***Pile Group Results*** tables and submit with your application. Click on the [Print-friendly report] link in the ***Pile Group Results*** table and print from your web browser.

Pile Calculator Directions for Machine Piles

1. Open the "Piled Fuels Biomass and Emissions Calculator" from your web browser (see web address at the top of page 7).
2. ***Add Pile Group of Pile Type:*** Select "Machine"
3. ***Pile group name:*** Enter a name for the pile or pile group to be calculated. Pile groups represent one or more piles of the same shape and size. If the proposed burn has a variety of pile shapes and sizes, then a pile group will be created and consumed tonnage calculated for each pile group.
4. ***Number of piles:*** Enter the number of piles in the pile group.
5. ***Pile shape:*** Select the representative pile shape for the pile group. A diagram of the pile shape can be viewed by selecting the pile shape. NOTE: pile shapes are most commonly either paraboloid or half ellipsoid.
6. ***Pile dimensions (ft):*** Enter the pile dimensions in feet for the selected pile shape. Dimensions that are grayed-out are not required for the selected pile shape. Dimensions correspond to the pile shape diagram and are defined as:

   W1 = Width one in feet W2 = Width two in feet
   H1 = Height one in feet H2 = Height two in feet
   L1 = Length one in feet L2 = Length two in feet

7. ***Estimated pile volume that is soil:*** Enter 0.
8. ***Packing ratio:*** Select the packing ratio that best represents the piled forest material
9. ***Pile Composition:***
   1) Select from the Primary Species drop down menu the tree species that best represents the majority of the pile volume.
   2) Enter the percent of the pile volume represented by the Primary Species (should be greater than 50)
   3) For piles containing more than one species, select from the Secondary Species drop down menu the tree species that best represents the second most abundant species in the pile
   4) Enter the percent of the pile volume represented by the Secondary Species (should be less than 50)
10. ***Pile Quality:*** Select the pile quality that best represents the piled material. Burning wet or dirt filled piles increases pollution emissions (smoke) and should be avoided.
11. ***Consumption:*** Enter 85. This represents the percentage of the pile that will be consumed when burned.
12. Click on the ***Add pile group*** button located at the bottom left of the calculator. A ***Pile Group Data*** table will appear at the bottom of the calculator showing the information entered for the pile group.
13. Repeat steps 2-12 for additional pile groups.
14. When all pile groups for the planned burn have been added, click on the ***Done/run calculator*** button located at the bottom left of the ***Pile Group Data*** table. A new screen will appear containing the ***Pile Group Data*** and a ***Pile Group Results*** table.
15. Enter the total of ***Consumed Fuels (tons)*** from the ***Pile Group Results*** table in Section 4.2 of the application.
16. Print the ***Pile Group Data*** and ***Pile Group Results*** tables and submit with your application. Click on the [Print-friendly report] link in the ***Pile Group Results*** table and print from your web browser.

Appendix C
Broadcast/Natural Prescribed Burns – Permit Tonnage Calculation

The following approved methods may be used to calculate gross fuel loading of debris to be burned and tons of fuel consumed for broadcast and natural prescribed burns.

Gross Fuel Loading – Photo Series Method

There are several Pacific Northwest Research Station (PNW) Photo Series available for quantifying forest residues.The photo series provide a reasonable means for estimating the tons of fuel in a unit that may be consumed by a prescribed burn. These publications contain series of photographs displaying different forest residue loading levels by size class, for areas of like timber types and cutting practices.

The photo series that are the standard used by the Washington State Smoke Management Plan are:

1. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PNW 51, 1976. (**www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/rp_burn_quantifying_douglasfir.pdf**). Photo Series for quantifying Forest Residues in Coastal Douglas Fir-Hemlock Type and the Coastal Douglas Fir-Hardwood Type

2. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PNW 52, 1976. (**www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/rp_burn_quantifying_ponderosa_pine.pdf**). Photo Series for Quantifying Forest Residues in the Ponderosa Pine Type, Ponderosa Pine and Associated Species Type, and Lodgepole Pine Type.

3. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PNW-GTR-258, 1990. (**www.fs.fed.us/pnw/publications/pnw_gtr258/**). Photo Series for quantifying Forest Residues in Coastal Douglas Fir-Hemlock Type of the Willamette National Forest.

4. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PNW-GTR-231, 1989. (**www.dnr.wa.gov/Publications/rp_burn_quantifying_coastal_or_forests.pdf**). Photo Series for Quantifying Forest Residues in Coastal Oregon Forests: Second-Growth Douglas Fir-Western Hemlock Type, Western Hemlock-Sitka Spruce Type, and Red Alder Type.

Other photo series may be accepted for use if approved by the Department of Natural Resources. Information with each photo includes measured weights, volumes and other residue data, information about the timber stand and harvest and thinning actions and fuel ratings. These photo series provide a fast and easy-to-use method for quantifying existing residues. This method, while not perfect, will provide reasonable estimates if used consistently. Experience in its use will increase the accuracy of estimates.[1]

Procedures for use of the photo series to determine gross woody fuel loading are:

A. Observe each specific fuel size class of residue on the ground (for example, 3.1 to 9- inch loading).
B. Select a photo or photos that nearly match or bracket the observed fuel class.
C. Obtain the quantitative value for the characteristic being estimated from the data sheet accompanying the selected photo (or interpolate between photos).
D. These steps are repeated for each fuel size class or fuel characteristic needed.

The total gross woody fuel loading per acre can then be calculated by summing the estimates.

[1]USDA Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, General Technical Report, PNW-STR-258, Stereo Photo Series for Quantifying Forest Residues in the Douglas Fir-Hemlock Type of the Willamette National Forest, page 6.

An example of the above procedure using the PNW-GTR-258 Stereo Photo Series would be:

Fuel Class Size (inches)	Photo	Tons/Acre
0.00 - 0.25	1-DFWH-PRE-16	2.5
0.26 - 1.0	1-DFWH-PRE-16	4.2
1.1 - 3.0	1-DFWH-PRE-13	5.9
3.1 - 9.0	1-DFWH-PRE-13	25.3
9.1 - 20.0	1-DFWH-PRE-13	2.0
20+	1-DFWH-PRE-12	0
Total gross woody fuel load per/acre		**39.9**

If the general area being inventoried has areas with obvious differences in residue loading, the user should make separate determinations for each area and then weigh and sum the loading for the whole area.

Gross Fuel Loading – Transect Method

A second approved method, the basis upon which the photo series was developed, is actual field sampling of proposed units.

The procedures for inventorying downed woody material are provided in two U.S. Forest Service technical reports published by the Inter-Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden, Utah. The Handbook for Inventorying Downed Woody Material by James K. Brown (USDA General Technical Report INT-16, 1974) and the "Graphic Aids for Field Calculation of Dead, Downed Forest Fuels" by Hal E. Anderson (USDA General Technical Report INT-45, August 1978) are the reference documents to be followed when doing a planar intersect sample.

***Calculation of Consumed Tonnage for Broadcast and Underburns**

Contact Wildfire Division Smoke Management at least 15 business days before application submission to have your consumed tonnage calculation run. Contact the specialist by phone **(360) 902-1387** and/or email **DNRDLRPSmokeMgt@dnr.wa.gov**

Appendix D-Forest Type/Fuels Descriptions

Western Washington

Black Cottonwood	Black cottonwood/Douglas fir/quaking aspen	Black cottonwood with other conifer and hardwood species found along rivers and floodplains. Conifers can include Douglas Fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir, Engelmann Spruce
Western Hemlock 1	Western hemlock/western red cedar/Douglas fir	Old growth forest found in the temperate coastal ranges west of the Cascade Range. Douglas fir is often dominant with codominanat western hemlock and western redcedar
Douglas Fir 1	Douglas-fir	Douglas fir clearcut 50 plus years previous with second growth stand precomercially thinned 1 to 3 years previous.
Douglas Fir 3	Douglas fir/white fir	Composed of white fir, Douglas fir, and other conifers in Cascades at elevations 3000 to 5000 feet
Oregon White Oak	Oregon white oak/Douglas fir	Inland valleys and prairies of western Washington
Western Hemlock 2	Western hemlock/Douglas fir/western redcedar/vine maple	Old growth Douglas fir, western hemlock, western redcedar commonly associated with vine maple and other productive understory vegetation
Douglas Fir 4	Douglas fir/western hemlock/western redcedar/vine maple	Douglas fir dominated second growth mixed conifer typically clearcut 40 to 60 years previous
Western Hemlock	Western hemlock/Douglas fir/Sitka spruce	Large old growth Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and western hemlock found in coastal areas
Douglas Fir 5	Douglas fir/western hemlock/Sitka spruce	Very large Douglas fir, western hemlock, and Sitka spruce typically clearcut 40 to 60 years previous
Mountain Hemlock	Mountain hemlock/Pacific silver fir	Mountian hemlock dominant with Pacific silver fir associated with high elevation of western slopes of the Cascades
Grand Fir	Grand fir/Douglas fir	Mixed conifer dominated by grand fir
Pacific Silver Fir	Pacific silver fir/mountain hemlock	Pacific silver fir dominant with mountain hemlock associated with high elevation of western slopes of the Cascades
Red Alder	Red alder	Red alder dominate with mix of Douglas fir & western hemlock
Showy Sedge	Showy sedge/alpine black sedge	Subalpine meadows dominated by sedges, grasses and herbaceous species
American Dunegrass	Dunegrass	Coastal dune grasses
Coyotebush	Coyotebush/ceanothus/myrtle	Coastal shrub soft chapparal ranging from 10 to 20 feet tall with evergreen foliage
Huckleberry	Huckleberry/heather	Subalpine meadows dominated by huckleberry and heather

Appendix D-Forest Type/Fuels Descriptions

Eastern Washington

Black Cottonwood	Black cottonwood/Douglas fir/quaking aspen	Black cottonwood with other conifer and hardwood species found along rivers and floodplains. Conifers can include Douglas Fir, ponderosa pine, grand fir, Engelmann Spruce
Douglas Fir 1	Douglas-fir	Douglas fir clearcut 50 plus years previous with second growth stand precomercially thinned 1 to 3 years previous.
Douglas Fir 2	Douglas-fir/ceanothus	Dry Douglas fir of eastern Cascades clearcut and burned 15 to 20 years previous resulting in ceanothus brush cover. Occurs mid elevation.
Douglas Fir 3	Douglas fir/white fir	Composed of white fir, Douglas fir, and other conifers in Cascades at elevations 3000 to 5000 feet
Douglas Fir 6	Douglas fir/oceanspray	Mixed Douglas fir & ponderosa pine in eastern Cascades
Lodgepole Pine 1	Young lodgepole pine	10 year old lodgepole that replaced older lodgepole after harvest or fire
Lodgepole Pine 2	Mature lodgepole pine	Mature stands of pure lodgepole pine, typically dense and even aged
Lodgepole Pine 3	Mature lodgepole pine with bark beetle damage	Mature stands of pure lodgepole pine damaged by bark beetle less than 5 years previous
Pacific Ponderosa Pine Doug Fir	Pacific ponderosa pine/Douglas fir	Ponderosa pine dominant mixed conifer
Interior Ponderosa Pine	Interior ponderosa pine/Engelmann spruce/Douglas fir	Mixed conifer with large diameter trees thinned
Quaking Aspen	Quaking aspen/Engelmann spruce	Quaking aspen with mixed conifer
Douglas Fir 7	Douglas fir/Pacific ponderosa pine/oceanspray	Dry Douglas fir dominated mixed conifer with shrub understory
Pacific Ponderosa Pine	Pacific ponderosa pine	Open stands of ponderosa pine that may have dense thickets
Subalpine Fir	Subalpine fir/Engelmann spruce/Douglas fir/lodgepole pine	Subalpine fir dominant, Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir, and lodgepole pine
Whitebark Pine	Whitebark pine/subalpine fir	Whitebark pine dominant with subalpine and mountain hemlock mix
Grand Fir	Grand fir/Douglas fir	Mixed conifer dominated by grand fir
Ponderosa Pine 1	Ponderosa pine high density	Interior ponderosa pine with dense thickets
Ponderosa Pine 2	Ponderosa pine post thin	Fire excluded ponderosa pine selectively thinned to create open stands
Western Larch	Western Larch	Western Larch dominate with mixed conifer in eastern Cascades
Idaho fescue	Idaho fescue/bucnhgrass/wheat grass	Perennial bunchgrass
Wheatgrass	Wheat grass/cheat grass	Non native dominate grassland
Showy Sedge	Showy sedge/alpine black sedge	Subalpine meadows dominated by sedges, grasses and herbaceous species
Savanna	Ponderosa pine savanna	Open ponderosa pine stand with grass understory. Use for natural understory burning only
Huckleberry	Huckleberry/heather	Subalpine meadows dominated by huckleberry and heather
Sagebrush	Sagebrush	Sagebrush steppe

Appendix E

Permit Fees

Use the following table to determine permit fee. Tonnage is determined in Section 4.2 or Section 5.6.3 of this application. (See note below for fee options if submitting multiple applications for one landowner)

Tonnage	Permit Fee
Under 100	$105.50
100 to 500	$357.00
501 to 1,000	$846.00
1,001 to 1,500	$1,356.00
1,501 to 2,000	$1,869.00
2,001 to 2,500	$2,380.00
2,501 to 3,000	$2,893.00
3,001 to 3,500	$3,402.00
3,501 to 4,000	$3,914.00
4,001 to 4,500	$4,427.00
4,501 to 5,000	$4,938.00
5,001 to 5,500	$5,451.00
5,501 to 6,000	$5,962.00
6,001 to 6,500	$6,476.00
6,501 to 7,000	$6,987.00
7,001 to 7,500	$7,499.00
7,501 to 8,000	$8,011.00
8,001 to 8,500	$8,523.00
8,501 to 9,000	$9,035.00
9,001 to 9,500	$9,548.00
9,501 to 10,000	$10,057.00
10,001 or more	$10,395.00 plus $0.50/ton for each ton over 10,000 tons

Note: A landowner submitting multiple applications within one DNR region may elect to pay one fee based on the combined tonnage of all applications when:

- the combined tonnage of all applications equals or exceeds 100 tons, and
- the Long Form application is used for each permit request, and
- applications are submitted and paid for as one packet

**Additional applications submitted at a later date will require a new permit fee.

Permit Term

Under 100 tons …… … 1 year
100 tons or more …….. 2 years

Appendix F

DNR REGION OFFICES

Northeast Region	**225 S. Silke Road, Colville 99114-9369**	**509-684-7474**
Counties Included:	Ferry, Lincoln (northeast portion), Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens	
Northwest Region	**919 N. Township Street, Sedro Woolley 98284-9384**	**360-856-3500**
Counties Included:	King (northeast portion), Island, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	
Olympic Region	**411 Tillicum Lane, Forks 98331-9271**	**360-374-2800**
Counties Included:	Clallam, Grays Harbor (north portion), Jefferson	
Pacific Cascade Region	**601 Bond Road, PO Box 280, Castle Rock 98611-0280**	**360-577-2025**
Counties Included:	Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor (south portion), Lewis, Pacific, Skamania, Wahkiakum	
South Puget Sound Region	**950 Farman Avenue North, Enumclaw 98022-9282**	**360-825-1631**
Counties Included:	Grays Harbor(east portion), King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, Thurston	
		509-925-8510
Southeast Region	**713 Bowers Road, Ellensburg 98926-9301**	
Counties Included:	Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln (south portion), Walla Walla, Whitman, Yakima	